

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Pay your taxes.

Muggy weather.

The rabbit bill passed third reading on Saturday.

The Friend for November has been laid on our table.

Heavy thunder storms were experienced on Hawaii last week.

A new engagement was announced on Saturday, but it is not in order to Gush about it.

A large number of people were out at the Park yesterday taking a look at the ostriches.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued either Thursday or Friday of this week.

Messrs. H. W. Schmidt & Sons have been appointed agents for the Atlas Assurance Company of London.

Major J. H. Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, was an attentive listener to the debate on the Labor bills Friday.

A proclamation with regard to observing November 16th as a day of prayer appears in our By Authority column.

Ladies in Honolulu and on the other islands will do well to consult the new advertisement of the Popular Millinery House on the 11th page.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral last Tuesday Mr. Oliver Bergstrom and Miss Hattie Sansord were united in marriage by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh.

The Appropriation bill as signed by the King foots up as follows: Section 1. \$3,127,588.12; section 2. \$121,725.58; section 3. \$1,524,859.44. Total \$4,774,173.14.

The steamer Kinan after undergoing an overhauling, will resume her regular route on the 18th. The Claudine will then run between Kaula and Honolulu.

Senor Canavaro, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, and Mons. d'Anglade, French Commissioner, visited the Amphion Tuesday, the usual salutes being fired.

The Hawaiian Camera Club will give a lantern slide exhibition of Hawaiian and other views on December 15th for the benefit of the new Sailors' Home. Good for the club.

At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Honolulu Fire Department held last evening it was decided to have a torchlight procession on the evening of November 15th.

On Tuesday morning, Admiral Brown entertained at breakfast on the Flagship Charleston, His Excellency Hon. J. A. Cummings and the Captains of the various war vessels in port.

H. B. M. S. Amphion sailed for China Thursday morning. The anchors were taken up and she glided out of the harbor in fine style. Dr. Breton's two little sons were passengers by her.

The Hilo Record says that the Volcano is very active and a succession of flows are continually pouring from the old Halemauau. The reflection from the crater every night is very bright.

The cricket match at Makiki last week ended in favor of the Amphions by forty runs. The score was: H. B. M. S. Amphion, first innings 55, 21 59—total 114; Honolulu, 1st 36, 21 38—total 74.

The schooner Caterina owned by Allan & Robinson went on the reef near the Bell buoy late Saturday night and will probably become a total loss. A good deal of her cargo was got out. She is partly insured.

Bishop Willis has obeyed the decision of the Supreme Court, and called a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Anglican Church, to be held at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday, November 12th, in the Sunday-school room.

Miss Hammond, one of the teachers at Makawao Seminary, has been sick, and one of the pupils, Helen Pich, has died with what the attendant physician calls typhoid fever. This is the extent of the sickness at the school, which rumor as usual has been busy in exaggerating.

Over sixty applications have been made to the Oahu Railway and Land Co. for lots at Pearl City. Some persons wanted as many as three or four lots, but the company, wishing to give everybody an equal chance, will not dispose of any lots at private sale. The sale takes place on the 25th inst.

A private letter by the steamer Claudine states that an overseer on the Hakalau plantation had been attacked by Japanese. They broke into his house, smashed the windows, and tried to suffocate him. Full particulars had not been received when the steamer left. The trouble was all about a Japanese woman.

The receipts of the Hawaiian Board, according to the Friend, for the last six months have been over \$8,000. The expenses for the next half year will be fully as large, and an appeal is made for generous contributions. The Japanese work costs \$1,000 a year, the Chinese work over \$4,000. The salaries of Hawaiian missionaries and pastors have been increased, and appeals are made to help in repairing various church buildings.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Day.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

House met at 10 A. M. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes read and approved. Minister Cummings reported it had pleased His Majesty to approve of the following bills:

An Act requiring decisions of the Supreme Court to be translated into Hawaiian and published in newspapers.

An Act to provide for a military force to be designated as the King's Royal Guard.

An Act to provide a police justice for the district of Hamakua.

An Act relating to the issuing of wholesale licenses.

An Act regulating the practice of law in the district and lower courts.

An Act relating to the sending of Hawaiian youths abroad.

Noble McCarthy presented the following majority report of the select committee on bill No. 100:

Hon. J. S. WALKER, President Legislative Assembly.

SIR: The majority of your select committee to whom was referred bill No. 100, to amend sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter LIII, of the session laws of 1886 beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend the following amendments to the bill, which they consider will give the people generally all the latitude in the enjoyment of the Sabbath that is deemed expedient, and at the same time will throw sufficient safeguards around the rights of individuals to quiet and repose on that day:

The majority of your committee recommend that in section 1 of said bill in lines 7 and 9 the word "eleven" be changed to read "nine," and in lines 8 and 9 the words, "and groceries may be sold" be stricken out, and in line 16 the words "as far as possible" be stricken out.

The majority of your committee also recommend that section 2 of said bill read as follows:

Sec. 2. That section 2 of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. No one shall prosecute or take part in any amusement, sport, show, recreation or game on Sunday in such a manner as to interfere with the right of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose.

Your committee also recommend that section 3 of said bill No. 100 be stricken out, and that the title of said bill be changed so as to read as follows: "An Act to amend sections 1 and 2 of Chapter LIII, of the session laws of 1886."

With these amendments the majority of your committee recommend that the bill pass. Respectfully submitted,

A. P. PETERSON.

C. J. MCCARTHY.

ROBERT R. HIND.

On motion of Noble Baldwin the report was received and laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Lucas presented the majority report of the select committee on bill 106, relating to boiler inspection. The committee recommend that section 28 be amended so that it read \$40 for marine boilers and \$15 for land boilers, and that the bill pass as amended. Signed, T. R. Lucas, C. N. Spencer, H. P. Baldwin.

Noble Marsden presented a minority report of the committee, recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Signed, J. Marsden, R. K. Hind.

The reports were laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Rosa presented a resolution that the enrollment committee be authorized to employ such persons as may be necessary to assist in the work of the committee, and work already done be paid for. He explained the reasons for the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Rep. Rosa read a first time an act to exempt certain railroad material from customs duties. It was read a second time by title. He moved it be referred to the Railroad Committee.

Rep. Brown moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Rep. Paehole moved reference to the Finance Committee.

Rep. Rosa said that to refer it to the Finance Committee would give it a black eye to start with, as the chairman was against the railroad.

Noble Macfarlane objected to such remarks. As a member of the Finance Committee he was fully able to consider intelligently any matter that came before him. If the bill went to that committee it would have fair consideration. He hoped the hon. member was satisfied with his relations toward the company. Before the question went to the committee he would say, so that there should be no charge of unfairness afterward, that he was opposed to the bill. The company had already received a subsidy and internal tax exemption, and he considered it had got as much now as the country could afford.

Noble Widemann said the next thing would be that this company would be wanting all the world. He moved the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Rep. Rosa said he made no personal reflections. He had a right to his belief that the hon. noble was against the railroad. The House is witness to the fact that the hon. noble is against it.

Noble Macfarlane said he had not been opposed to the Oahu railroad, and right along had been in favor of paying \$500 a mile.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

A motion to reconsider was lost.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, consideration of bills No. 161a and 161b.

On motion of Rep. Brown the bills were considered section by section in Committee of the Whole. Rep. Paehole in the chair. Section 1 of Bill No. 161a presented by the majority of the committee was taken up. It was read as follows:

Section 1. That Paragraph 2 of Section 5 of an Act entitled "An Act to Regulate Chinese Immigration," approved on the 27th day of December, 1887, being Chapter XXVIII, of Laws of 1887, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall issue special residence permits to any person, persons or corporation engaged in agriculture as such applicant may on oath declare to be necessary for the proper carrying on of such enterprise. Such special residence permits shall be issued in triplicate, one to be held and kept by the person presenting the same, the other two to be disposed of as provided by Section 2 of this Act. Each of such permits shall contain the following conditions:

Rep. Brown offered the following amendment: The Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the written approval of the Board of Immigration or certified by its

secretary shall issue, from time to time special permits for persons of Chinese birth to enter and reside within this Kingdom, upon the terms and conditions hereafter prescribed. Such permits shall be issued in triplicate one to be held by the Chinese presenting the same, the other two to be disposed of as provided by Section 3 of this Act. Such permits shall be signed by a clerk of the Kingdom Office. Each of such permits shall contain the following conditions: The amendment passed.

First—That the bearer who presents it for entry into the kingdom shall remain therein for a term not exceeding five years.

The subdivision passed as read.

Second—That such bearer shall be photographed and a copy of such photograph shall be attached to each of the special residence permits before leaving the vessel in which he arrived, or the place he may be at or sent to under the authority of the Board of Immigration upon arrival.

Noble Baldwin moved this subdivision be stricken out. It would be better to give the Board of Immigration power to adopt some means of identification.

Noble Muller moved that it pass as in the bill. He was not in favor of giving too much power to the Board of Immigration.

Rep. Bush favored Noble Baldwin's motion on general principles. It was not right to legislate against a certain class of people.

Rep. Lucas said the subdivision ought to pass as in the bill. If they could not pass a law to check the Chinese, then let them come in and we will get out. The Chinese are the most cunning beings in the world. They are not considered human beings by the majority of people. A country with sixty millions of people is legislating to keep them out. The subdivision ought to pass unanimously.

Rep. Brown thought that if any other mode of identification could have been made over to the committee they would have favored it. The Chinese have a superstition against being photographed. I firmly believe we must have some other means of identification than the recollection of their faces, as they look very much alike.

Noble Walker said that the remarks of Rep. Lucas ought not to be published, they should be withdrawn.

Rep. Lucas—They are not treated like human beings on plantations.

Several Voices—They are.

Noble Macfarlane said that if they were to allow Chinese to come here they must be treated to such methods of identification as would protect the working classes from their competition outside of the plantations. He could not agree with the representative from the first district, in his suggestion that the Board could photograph the Chinese without their previous knowledge. These restrictions must be imposed. I cannot agree with the subdivision being stricken out. These Chinese who come must understand the conditions on which they come into the country. I am not in favor of taking this restriction out here and smuggling it into the private regulations of the Board of Immigration.

I claim the photograph is an essential feature of identification. But if there is a bonafide objection to the photo we must do something else.

Noble Widemann did not consider a human being abused in having his photograph taken. He had had his taken also those of his family, and he did not consider them abused by so doing. A long time ago he sent a long resident Chinese to get fifty laborers. He brought them to work three years, on consideration that their passages were paid. A short time after they had been here, three ran away and could not be found. This long resident who felt under obligation, sent all over to find them, but failed. How will the case stand with the plantations if the Chinese run away? If they do find them it will be in the same way as a blind hen finds a bee. There must be some means of identification. I think the open face measure is the best; they should be told that they are to be photographed.

Noble Baldwin said that the hon. Noble has no objection to photographs. But this all depends on the object of the photo. In this case it is for identification, and that is obnoxious to the Chinese. They are very superstitious as to photographs, therefore let us leave the obnoxious clause out so that we can get laborers. The better class of Chinese merchants tell us it is obnoxious. We cannot afford to put in a clause that will annul the whole bill. The sugar industry is dependent on labor. The stringency must be relieved. In some districts they are paying \$26 a month for laborers where a short time ago it could be got for \$18. Some Chinese have said that before the crop is off it will be up to \$30 a month. No plantation can stand that, and as a consequence they must go to the wall.

Minister Peterson was in favor of striking out the subdivision. The photographing of men for identification does not fill the bill. The ingenuity of men will in the course of time invent some way probably. It does not work well at the jail. A man changes considerably in three years. It may be that the Board of Immigration may find some better way of identification.

The motion to strike out the subdivision was carried 33 to 8.

At noon the House took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

The House re-assembled at 1:35.

Sub-division 3 was read as follows: Third. That such bearer shall not engage in any other occupation than that of agricultural labor.

Rep. Brown offered the following amendment to be inserted after the word labor: "provided that the term agricultural laborer shall be held to include labor in sugar mills, rice mills and coffee mills, and all labor incident thereto."

Rep. Bush—I object; this third subdivision is an infringement on the rights of the laborer. It is a restriction of a man's liberty, and that is what our Constitution guards against. I am pledged to certain interests and party principles, and I am here to guard the interests of the mechanic classes. I am endeavoring to show that by this provision we are not guarding their interests. When these laborers' contracts are up they cannot be held, as they have not committed any crime or misdemeanor. I think this provision is unconstitutional.

Noble J. M. Horner—Could you not send them out of the country just before their contract is up? Of course pay them all that is due.

Rep. Bush—No, you could not, because he must serve his contract out here, not away. I think this clause is going to be detrimental to getting labor. The bill must be according to principle to receive my support.

Noble Widemann—Every one bound under this Constitution is free. Would it apply in China? I do not think it does. I do not see why we should not admit Chinese if they are willing to come under our terms. Every one in this House would be glad not to have to do what he is doing to-day. Our position is an especially difficult one. We need laborers to support ourselves, and we have not got them. Hawaiians do not and cannot fill the places—there are not sufficient in the country. This law is designed to protect Hawaiians from being driven out of their own country by Chinamen. We all know the country is a paradise for the Chinese, and why we should not give them a taste of it for five years and then send them out, I cannot see. I coincide a good deal with what Rep. Bush has said. I move the subdivision pass as amended.

Rep. Brown moved further that the sub-division be made sub-division 2.

The amendment carried, and the subdivision passed as amended.

Fourth. That if such person shall be found out of employment at any time during such term or engaged in any other employment than that of agricultural labor or shall be found in this Kingdom after the expiration of such term, he may thereupon be arrested and held in custody until an opportunity occurs to return him to China.

The sub-division was amended to read third, and passed.

Fifth. That one-fourth of the money due to such person as compensation for work done shall be retained by the employer each month and forwarded by him to the Board of Immigration, to be by it deposited in the Treasury of the Kingdom as a special deposit, subject to the order of the President of the Board of Immigration, and to be returned by the said Board to such person upon his leaving the Kingdom. Provided, however, that such retention and deposit shall cease, whenever the sum to the credit of any one laborer shall amount to the sum of seventy-five dollars. The said Board shall have the authority to pay the return passage of such person out of such sums so deposited. If such person shall enter into any other employment than that of agricultural labor or shall desert his employer, such money so deposited may be forfeited to the Hawaiian Government.

Noble Baldwin moved to strike out the words "such money so deposited may be forfeited to the Hawaiian Government," and insert "or should the employer or person giving the bond provided for in Sec. 2 of this Act be compelled for any cause to pay the penalty prescribed by such bond, by reason of the failure to comply with the terms thereof, then the sum so deposited shall be returned by the Board of Immigration to the principal or surety of said bond so paying said penalty." The hon. noble gave his reasons for introducing the amendment.

Noble Widemann said the provision for a bond is a farce. The planter cannot get a man out of the country unless the Government helps him.

Noble Muller said that if the amendment to the sub-division did pass he should vote for the indefinite postponement of the whole bill.

Noble Macfarlane confessed a little surprise at the amendment, for it is well known that the mechanics and others are prepared to meet the planters in this labor emergency. The photograph clause has been stricken out, and there is a disposition to strike out all restrictive clauses. All private interests should be sunk in this controversy. If the amendment passed, he should vote for indefinite postponement of the entire bill. This question to be solved must be from an industrial standpoint. When he proposed to strike out all restrictions, then they would strike out all restrictions.

Rep. Brown—I made no promises regarding the Chinese when I was elected. I propose to vote on this question as will be for the best interests of the country. There is nothing to object to in this amendment, and I support it.

Noble Widemann wanted to say that he had never said anything in talking on this question to show self-interest.

Noble McCarthy moved that when the committee rise, they recommend that the House indefinitely postpone these bills for these reasons: For some time past the industrial classes of this community have demanded that legislation be passed to restrict Chinese immigration. With this end in view the last legislature passed restrictive measures. But since that time there is a scarcity of labor, and as we are all more or less dependent on the plantations, we are ready to meet them and with that end in view, this bill has been drawn up. We find in this bill that the laborers should be photographed, that one-quarter of their salary should be paid to the Government to pay their passage home, and that if the laborers should run away, this money should be paid to the Government and that each planter should give a bond of \$200 for each laborer that he should not run away. Now, if this bill passed as it was brought in, all would be well, but what do we see? The planters begin by striking out the photograph clause, and now they want to have that portion of salary paid into the Government, paid back to them instead of it reverting to the Government. Now, in regard to this bond business. It is said that the bond be made \$200, which for five years would be \$3.33 per month. As the planter now pays from \$18 to \$25 per month for his labor, and as it is calculated that under this new arrangement he could get it at from \$9 to \$12, he could well afford to pay the amount of these bonds which would only add to the cost of his labor \$3.33 per month. I therefore move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Noble J. M. Horner asked who were the industrial classes of the Kingdom. They came from the planting interest. These men here who have been championing the industrial classes have probably never done a day's manual work in their lives, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves by talking in such a way.

Noble McCarthy—I call the hon. noble to order. His language is unparliamentary and not in order. It is insulting to me as a representative of the working class.

The chairman thought the remarks were not exactly in order, and asked Noble Horner to confine himself to the subject.

Noble J. M. Horner—If Noble Widemann were to set himself up as a champion of the laboring classes, I would bow to him. He knows what labor is. These nobles, such as Widemann, Hind, Wilcox and Baldwin, they are the champions of the working people. The planters are the industrial class of this Kingdom.

Noble Baldwin—There has been so much feeling in this matter that I will withdraw my amendment.

Noble Macfarlane would rather favor the amendment than have the bond stricken out. He was in favor of the introduction of Chinese, but proposed to bring in a section to limit the number. Noble Widemann was against the bond, for it will frustrate the idea of restricting the Chinese.

The motion to indefinitely postpone both bills was lost.

The subdivision was numbered four, and passed as in the bill.

Sixth. That the said bearer shall not be entitled to exercise the rights of an Hawaiian citizen as to the term of residence or employment while in the Hawaiian Kingdom, but shall be restricted to the term and employment named in such permit.

Rep. Lucas moved to strike out the word "not."

The subdivision was numbered five, and passed as read, and the first section passed as amended.

Noble Macfarlane moved a new section as follows: "Section 2. Not more than 4,000 Chinese shall be allowed or permitted to be brought within the Kingdom under the provisions of this act."

Noble Baldwin doubted whether they would want to bring in that number. It would be best not to place a limit. If there is to be a limit I move it be 5,000.

Noble Macfarlane accepted the amendment.

Rep. Brown asked if the object of getting labor at a reduced price would be obtained by fixing a limit.

Noble Macfarlane—I do not want to fix a limit, I simply want to prevent an influx of these people. I will withdraw my amendment and leave it to the Cabinet, feeling that they will act for the best interest of the working classes.

Noble W. Y. Horner said that under this law the planters were required to state under oath how many laborers they wanted. That was enough restriction.

Rep. Lucas renewed the amendment, fixing the limit at three thousand.

Rep. Bush moved the limit be five thousand.

Noble Baldwin—No more than needed will be brought in.

Rep. Brown said Chinese were used in other industries besides sugar. They had the rice industry.

Noble Macfarlane thought the limitation should not be placed in the bill, but leave it absolutely in the hands of the committee.

The motion to insert the new section was lost.

Sec. 2. Before issuing the special residence permits, as hereinbefore provided, the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall require of the persons or parties applying for the same to execute and deliver a bond to him for the use and benefit of the Hawaiian Government, with one or more sureties in the penal sum of — for each man to be landed under such special residence permits. Said bonds shall be conditioned, that the applicant will furnish the man named in such special residence permit with agricultural labor so long as he remains in the Kingdom, and that the laborer shall and will comply with all the terms and conditions named in the special residence permit.

Noble Muller moved to insert the sum of \$200 as the amount of the bond.

Noble J. M. Horner offered a substitute section as follows:

Sec. 3. The Board of Immigration shall allow all allotments of laborers introduced for the different agricultural industries before named to be taken away from the Immigration Depot, upon the employers or their legalized agents, with the faithful fulfillment of the stipulations therein contained. To wit: The return of all such laborers to their own country after the expiration of their contract service time, or the sending away of a substitute in the place of said contract laborer, if he be missing and not dead.

Rep. Brown moved an amendment to the section in the bill that the penal sum be fixed at \$100, and the following words inserted at the end: "except as to deportation from the country."

Noble Muller offered the following amendment: "Except as to deportation from the country, but that he will surrender such laborer to the Government at the expiration of the special residence permit."

Noble Marsden moved that all the words after the word "Kingdom" be stricken out.

Noble Widemann—I am against this bill to note. But we want it and should make it as good as possible. I move the committee rise and report progress.

The motion carried, the committee rose and the report of the committee was adopted.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

New Advertisements.

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF E. O. Hall & Sons, Ltd., held Nov. 6, 1890, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer
W. F. Allen, Auditor
Tom May and F. Wundenberg, Directors.
E. O. WHITE, Secretary.

California FEED CO.,

KING'S STABLES, - - - - - LELEO,

Are Selling:

Rolled Barley.....at 1 1/2c. per lb
Wheat Hay.....at 1 1/2c. per lb
Alfalfa Hay.....at 1 1/2c. per lb
Oat Hay.....at 1c. per lb
Wheat.....at 2c. per lb
Bran, Oats, etc., at Reduced Prices.

MUTUAL TEL. 121; BELL TEL. 248.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

Office—With C. T. Gulick, 23 Merchant street near Fort. 1345 95-3my

Auction Sales.

BY JAS. F. MORGAN

By order of the Board of Education, I shall sell at Public Auction, at my sales-rooms on Queen St., in Honolulu,

On Saturday, the 13th of Dec. next

At 12 o'clock noon,

The following property, viz:

1st—The lease for 20 years from April 15th, 1894, of the lot on King street, Honolulu, at present occupied by Mrs. Singer for a bakery and residence. The lot has a frontage on King street of 100 feet, and runs back from the road 154 feet. The lease of the land only is to be sold, the buildings being removable by the present lessee at the expiration of the existing lease, which will be April 15th, 1894. Upset price—\$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2d—Will be sold the disused school lot, together with the buildings thereon situated in Hawaii, district of Waialua, island of Oahu, adjoining the premises of the native protestant church, and containing an area of 2 acres, more or less. Upset price—\$110. Terms Cash—Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars inquire at the office of the Board of Education or of

J. F. MORGAN,

Nov. 8, 1890. AUCTIONEER. 1348-td

AUCTION SALE OF

NEW

Household Furniture!

By order of Hon. E. MULLER, I will sell at Public Auction, at his residence, Punahou Street,

On Wednesday, Nov. 19

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The Entire Household Furniture, comprising in part:

One Carved Oak Library Set

— Consisting of —

Book Case, Desk, Tables and Chairs, Statuary, Engravings, Paintings,

One Handsome Black Walnut Parlor Set,

Large Center Rug, Tapestry, Portieres, Large Decorated Chandelier, Japanese Screens and Ornaments,

One Elegant Oak Dining Room Set

With Pressed Leather Chairs,

Table Cutlery, Silverware,

1 Elegant Porcelain Dinner Service

Cut Glass Wine Set, One Vienna Parlor Set,

ANTIQUE OAK BEDROOM SETS

With Bevelled Mirrors;

Mattresses, Mosquito Nets, Bed and Table Linen,

Kitchen Range and Utensils!

Refrigerator, Meat Safe, Etc., Etc.

— ALSO: —

One Carriage Horse, One Phaeton, and Set Harness.